QUALITY AND QUALITY STANDARDS IN CONSTRUCTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

N. Azmy, L.W. Wei

Abstract

One of the customers' satisfactory elements identified in construction is quality, since the construction industry shifted from production-orientated management to customer-orientated management. However, several issues are identified as a hindrance to achieve overall quality and can be caused by lowquality construction materials and non-compliance to the standards. Therefore, before any further strategies to improve the quality of construction are determined, it is crucial to establish the fundamental knowledge on quality and its relevant applicable aspects in the construction industry. Hence, this paper seeks the definition of quality and quality standards by using the systematic review based on six-level of procedures. Based on the sources gathered, quality can be defined as the foreseeable degree of standardisation and reliability with quality standard suitable to the client's preference and approval, whereas quality standards is defined as to offer a reference in ensuring all construction activities comply to the adequate specifications set by the authorised bodies. The definitions found provide practical implications for future work related to quality and project specification.

Keywords Quality Standards, Quality in Construction, Quality Implementation, Systematic Review

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Introduction

As Malaysia enters the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and is moving its way forward, there is a major complex transition that occurs from production-oriented management to consumer-oriented management, which is prioritising customer satisfaction or stakeholder satisfaction. Customers' satisfaction is also known as clients' satisfaction or stakeholders' satisfaction, which is one of the key satisfactory elements in construction quality. Based on the statistical review on client satisfaction, Meenakshi (2016) uncovered that quality has emerged as the most determinant of flat buyers' complacency. Quality assurance and quality of assignment materials strongly influence overall customer satisfaction (Kärnä, Junnonen & Kankainen, 2004). Under these circumstances, quality is one of the critical factors to increase their competitiveness (Song, Lee & Park, 2017). Hence, as the construction industry undergoes drastic changes and diversifies in construction methodology, management and technologies, there is a need to upgrade in various areas to achieve quality products.

Nevertheless, many construction companies or projects have incorporated quality management that conforms to quality standards to put themselves in the market race. Yet, accident rates and poor-quality buildings still persistently occur till the rise of a quantum era. Social Security Organisation (SOCSO) stipulates a total of 7,338 cases occurred in 2016 throughout the construction industry as compared to 4,330 cases in 2011, which resulted in a 69.47% increase (Lam Thye, 2018). Additionally, the National Audit Report states that there are 235 sick projects detected in 2011 and 191 projects in 2013 (Jatarona et al., 2017). According to Chai et al. (2015), when there are delays in the projects, they are named as a sick project because these projects will eventually be abandoned with extensive critical delays. The factors contributing to the problems that persistently occur in Malaysia, such as project delays, poor quality, defects, rework and accidents, have similar causes. Building defects and failures are due to lowconstruction materials quality and non-compliance to specification (Ahzahar et al., 2011). This is also supported by Hong (2016) with homogenous research, which deduced that the

main causes of building defects are poor workmanship, improper tasks performed, non-compliance to material specification and poor supervision. Furthermore, both researchers (Hisham & Yahya, 2016) and (Sambasivan & Soon, 2007) yielded similar findings on the causes of project delays due to poor site management. Notwithstanding, the causes of the problem that persistently occurs in Malaysia lie upon the contractors' responsibility. These problems should be rapidly decreasing due to emerging of technological initiatives to counter the problem. Hence, the bottom line of these issues is how the current contractors understand quality and implement quality standards in Malaysia's construction projects.

Before extensive research can be conducted on the said topic, it is crucial to ensure that the fundamental knowledge on quality in construction is well established. Furthermore, this is necessary to further understand the basic theory on quality and the standards referred to by the practitioners in the industry. Therefore, this paper will explore and examine basic knowledge on quality and its relevant applicable aspects in the construction industry. Hence, this paper provides extensive information on the underlying foundation of quality in construction by performing a literature study.

Methodology

This paper adopts the partial SR method to provide a holistic review that could facilitate this search on the basic information on quality in construction. It adopts the methodological guidelines inaugurated by Templier and Paré (2015), which consists of six steps of conducting literature reviews. The procedures are depicted in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Procedures in conducting a literature review (Templier & Paré, 2015)

Formulation of the Problem

Most construction projects have their specifications and the project team must adhere to them throughout the entire construction process. However, not much can be said on whether there are any standards being stated in the contract specifications and how it is being implemented on a construction project. Therefore, before any further research can be made regarding the quality level of the project based on its specifications, it is necessary to look through what other research has reported and identify the gap that exists. Additionally, it is crucial for any study to establish an underlying foundation on the basic knowledge regarding quality in construction, and the elements related to contract and project. As for this paper, the review intends to answer the following research objective: define quality and its related elements in construction projects.

Searching the Literature

The literature review collection begins with searching through books, manuals, published journal articles and conference proceedings through online resources (e.g. Research Gate, Science Direct, IEEE Xplore and Google Scholar). The major expressions for this literature search are "implementation of quality in construction projects" and "quality in construction projects", to uncover relevant sources as a search strategy. From the major keywords, selected keywords that have co-occurrence with the major expressing keywords are utilised to find any connection with the research topic. For instance, the keywords "importance of quality in construction" and "factor affecting quality in construction projects" are used to disclose the topic further. According to Table 1, a total of 291 literature from various sources are found based on the related keywords identified.

Screening for Inclusion

From the literature search process, the 291 literature are then sorted, reviewed and examined in terms of the following elements, (a) research elements related to quality and project specifications, (b) country publication, (c) title, and (d) author(s). Next, a specific collection of requirements is listed to be applied when scrutinising the sources gathered and has to be satisfied to be chosen for further process. The requirements are; (a) focusing on the construction industry, (b) ensuring the implementation of project specifications are focusing on the construction phase, (c) discussing the definition related to the research titles, (d) discussing the process, challenges and influence on *the* implementation of quality standards, (e) sources are written in English, and (f) published sources are dated not more than 10 years ago except for well known theories.

| Table 1: Number of sources through various database-based |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| platforms on the query of "quality in construction" and |
| "implementation of quality in construction" |

| Type of sources | Total from various databases |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Journal Articles | 218 |
| Conference Proceedings | 23 |
| Books | 30 |
| Manuals | 20 |
| TOTAL | 291 |

Accessing Quality

As the literature review process began with a wider framework stating to define, review and examine the published sources to figure out the context and trends, as stated in the title of this research; namely "implementation of project specification", the overall quality of the sources needs to be assessed as well. Shortlisted sources from the literature search process are accessed through its results and how the data are analysed, as well as the interpretation of the findings. These sources are further assessed against recognised methodological standards that have been established.

Extracting Data

Once a thorough search is performed, screening for inclusion is applied and the quality of the sources is accessed. A matrix table is developed to substantiate the important elements of a research. This is essential as it is the process of extracting data from the sources identified and shortlisted in the earlier process. Table 2 depicts the first ten articles searched by the major keywords "quality in construction projects" and "implementation of quality in construction projects". Chapter I: Construction Management

Table 2: Summary of the first ten articles using major keywords "quality in construction projects" and"implementation of quality in construction projects"

| Title | Document Type | Objectives | Methodology | Main Findings | Limitations of the study |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Defining Quality in Construction | Journal Article | Identify the definition of anality | Mixed-Method | Customer satisfaction is an | Quality in construction is |
| Industry | | in the construction | questionnaire and | but the best quantifiable | difficult to be |
| • | | industry. | questionnaire | customer satisfaction is more | quantified and |
| (13 cited) | | | survey towards a | repeated customers, reduced | measured. This |
| | | | local profession | work and improved safety as | paper explores the |
| | | | in construction. | quality measures. | definition of |
| | | | | | quality in |
| | | | | | construction. |
| Case Study on | Case Study | Determine the | Quantitative | Importance: | The focus of the |
| Quality | | importance of | approach using a | - Repeated customer | study is based on |
| Management | | quality assurance | questionnaire | Increased product value | the importance and |
| System (QA/QC) | | and quality control | survey and | - give benefits to the | consequences of |
| in Construction | | implementation, | analysis using | company in any condition | management |
| Projects | | and factors | relative | Consequences: | without QA/QC. |
| | | affecting QA and | importance | -cost overruns | |
| (unknown) | | QC management. | index. Literature | -time overruns | |
| | | | review as | -litigation | |
| | | | secondary data. | -arbitration | |
| | | | | - disputes | |

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| Title | Document Type | Objectives | Methodology | Main Findings | Limitations of the study |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Study of Quality | Research | Explores | Semi-structure | Total Quality Management | No clear view on |
| Management in | Article | preliminarily on the | interview. | (TQM) is not practised | the overall practice |
| Construction | | implementation of | | regularly, whereas ISO | of quality |
| Projects | | quality | | registration is conducted for | management, as |
| | | management, | | marketing purposes. TQM's | the sample size is |
| (33 cited) | | commitment of the | | purpose is to fulfil | small and |
| | | managerial team in | | contractual obligations. | participants are not |
| | | quality | | Besides, the leadership and | transparent |
| | | management and | | participation of top | enough. |
| | | issues related to | | management are not fully | |
| | | quality | | participating. | |
| | | management | | | |
| | | implementation. | | | |
| Quality | Research | Identify the | Quantitative | Satisfaction of all | Assessment on |
| Management at | Article | important element | approach using a | stakeholders in the industry. | real-time |
| Construction | | in each phase of | questionnaire | Better understanding of | management in the |
| Projects | | QMS. | survey. | quality control procedures. | industry is needed. |
| | | | | Satisfaction of Client. | |
| (5 cited) | | | | Suitable quality control | |
| | | | | method for the project. | |
| | | | | Development of the quality | |
| | | | | of strength in construction. | |
| | | | | Total Quality Management at | |
| | | | | construction projects. | |

| Limitations of the study | ut of Assessment based have on opinion instead MS. of looking at the f it is document ingly execution. | piled The assessment in ction based on ISO900 of of Quality Standard lucts, thus not focusing thon, on the projec thon, specification. | k of Further 1 of elaboration i here required to have a ving, practical practice sign, based on the |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Main Findings | The conclusion is 17 or 33 in Pakistan do not any implementation of C Quality of design fails if not managed accordi regardless of good desig | The highest comp documents are insper and test status, contro non-conformance prod handling documenta method of implementa and corrective action. Se up priorities improvement is another that contractors are performing. | Developed a framewor quality for successful construction project, w quality draw constructability of de |
| Methodology | Quantitative approach using a questionnaire survey. | Quantitative approach using a questionnaire survey. | Review |
| Objectives | Identify quality management in the design and execution phase of construction projects in Pakistan. | Identify the level of implementation on ISO9001: Quality Standard in Construction. | Seeks how quality plays an important role in the success of construction project. |
| Document Type | Research Article | Research Article | Conference Proceedings |
| Title | Quality Management in Design and Construction Phase: A Case Study (4 cited) | ISO 9001 Quality Standard in Construction (65 cited) | Importance of Quality for Construction Project Success |

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| Title | Document Type | Objectives | Methodology | Main Findings | Limitations of the study |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (19 cited) | | | | management commitment, training and awareness, and | framework of quality for |
| | | | | team working are factors | construction |
| | | | | enhancing construction | project success. |
| | | | | project quality. | |
| Conceptualisation | Conference | Investigate the | Review with | The investigation of quality | Undefined on the |
| of Quality Issues | Proceedings | quality issue in | additional | issues in construction are | methodology on |
| in Malaysian | and | Malaysia | quantitative | further examined in aspects | conducting the |
| Construction | Research | construction | approach on | such as communication, the | studies. |
| Environment | Article | environment. | studying the | nature of construction, | |
| | | | quality issue in | management commitment, | |
| | | | Malaysia. | quality culture, material, | |
| (18 cited) | | | | relationship with vendors | |
| | | | | and competitive bidding. | |
| Barriers and | Research | Defining quality in | Mixed method | The empirical study covers | Low response rate |
| benefits of | Article | construction, | approach using | the definition, problems, | in a questionnaire. |
| quality | | problem, benefits | open-ended | benefits, barriers and | |
| management in | | and barriers of | interviews and | recommendation of | |
| the construction | | implementation. | questionnaires. | improvement | |
| industry: An | | | Each | implementation. | |
| empirical study | | | questionnaire | | |
| | | | item is supported | | |
| (140 cited) | | | with interviews. | | |
| | | | | | |

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| Title | Document Type | Objectives | Methodology | Main Findings | Limitations of the study |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Implementation | Research | Identify the benefits | Case study | Developed a framework on | Strategies are |
| of ISO Quality | Article | and problems faced | accompanied by | strategies based on the case | based on the case |
| Management | | by construction | interviews. | studies revealing the problem | studies. |
| System in | | companies | | faced during | |
| Construction | | ISO9001. | | implementation. | |
| Companies of | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (10 cited) | | | | | |

Analysing and Synthesising Data

This is the final process in the literature review, where all the information extracted are collated, summarised, aggregated, organised and compared from the previous studies.

Once the unrelated content was eliminated through the first filtering, 209 remained for processing. Then, these 209 literature are further filtered through full-text reading that could help fulfil this paper, which dispose 43% of the first filtering literature. Lastly, a total of 83 are taken for synthesising after supplementary quality checking and analysing (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Flow diagram of the Literature Review Process

Result and Findings

Based on the 83 literatures that have been synthesised, only three literatures are found to directly state the definition of quality and another five literature provide the meaning of quality standards in construction. Tables 3 and 4 indicate the authors and the definitions extracted from the literature.

Conclusions

In the effort of gathering and studying through partial SR on existing studies on this topic to identify the basic knowledge and underlying foundation of quality in construction, the findings show a clear definition of the subject. Sources that are carefully identified and scrutinised throughout the literature review process provide the relevant information needed to establish the basic definition of quality and quality standards. The definitions found certainly provide practical implications for future work. For example, these definitions will be utilised to develop the conceptual framework in order to move forward with the relevant study on achieving quality standards based on project specification and its implementation. The systematic review search performed earlier in this study can be further exploited to derive more basic terminologies related to project specifications and the implementation of project specifications.

| Authors | Definition of Quality |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Joseph.M Juran, 2010 | Quality is defined as those features of products that match the customer preference and thereby provide customer satisfaction |
| Edwards Deming, 2012 | Good quality as the predictable degree of uniformity and dependability with quality standard suited to the customers |

| I ADIE 3. LIST OF AUTIONS and their definition of quality |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
|------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Authors | Definition of Quality |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Crosby, 1979 | Quality is conformance to requirements. A management system is prevention The performance standard is zero defects A measurement system is the cost of non-conformance |

Table 4: List of authors and their definition of quality standards

| Authors | Definition of quality/ Explanation |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pyzdek & Keller, 1999 | Standards are documents used to define acceptable conditions or behaviours, and to provide a baseline for assuring that conditions or behaviours meet the acceptable criteria |
| Kubba, 2010 | Specifications are prescription of quality standards of construction expected on the project |
| Lee et al., 2014 | Quality standards are known as established requirements |
| Furst, 2015 | Project specification spells out the quality standards for the projects, and by reference become a part of the contract between the project owner and the contractor |
| Rumane, 2018 | Standard in construction as the construction projects' activities or products meets or comply with the acceptable specifications set by the authorised bodies. |

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